

ASSIGNMENT 14

Textbook Assignment: "Patrols," "MiliTARY Customs Inspections," and "Shipboard Duties," chapters 12, 13, and 14, pages 12-22 through 14-12.

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| <p>14-1. When are you authorized to draw your weapon from your holster?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As a bluff2. When a minor offense has been committed3. When its use is imminent and justified4. Only at the end of the shift <p>14-2. Warning shots may be fired in an attempt to halt a fleeing suspect.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>14-3. When it becomes necessary to fire at a suspect and you kill the individual, who must prove that the killing was justified?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Those who witnessed the killing2. The immediate senior to the Master-at-Arms who did the killing3. The Master-at-Arms who did the killing4. The commanding officer of the individual who fired the weapon <p>14-4. Once a patrolman has a suspect handcuffed, he may relax just because the offender is wearing them.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False | <p>14-5. When you handcuff an offender who might become dangerous, where should the offender's hands be placed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Behind the neck2. Behind the back3. Under the knees4. Under the buttocks <p>14-6. After being handcuffed, a person becomes violent. Which of the following devices should you use for additional control?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Belt2. Rope3. Chain4. Straitjacket <p>14-7. What type of law prohibits you from handcuffing prisoners to vehicle fixtures?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. County2. District3. Federal4. State <p>14-8. When you use an irritant on a suspect, which of the following conditions requires that he or she be taken to medical for immediate emergency treatment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Discharge of irritant at less than 2 feet into the suspect's face or eyes2. The suspect is not responding to normal application of the irritant formula3. Discharge of a large quantity of irritant in a confined area4. All of the above |
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- 14-9. What type of weapon is the police baton?
1. Defensive, nonaggressive
 2. Defensive, aggressive
 3. Offensive, nonaggressive
 4. Offensive, aggressive
- 14-10. What advantage(s) does the police baton have?
1. It is constructed without weak points
 2. It is easier to unsheathe
 3. It is more suitable for riot control
 4. All the above
- 14-11. What is the usual length of a police baton?
1. 18 in.
 2. 24 in.
 3. 26 in.
 4. 36 in.
- 14-12. When should a policeman's baton be removed from its holder?
1. When a show of force is necessary
 2. When its use is intended
 3. When the user is involved in riot control
- 14-13. Which of the following areas would NOT be considered an appropriate area to strike a suspect with a police baton?
1. Upper solar plexus
 2. Knee
 3. Leg
 4. Arm
- 14-14. When breaking a front body hold, what is accomplished by flexing your knees?
1. Your opponent will be thrown off balance
 2. Your opponent's hold will be broken
 3. Your balance will be maintained
 4. Your body's center of gravity will be raised
- 14-15. When your arms are pinned to your body, which part of an opponent's body should you strike to break a front body hold?
1. Shin
 2. Solar plexus
 3. Groin
 4. Thigh
- 14-16. Which of the following actions should you take to break a rear body hold?
1. Stomp the instep of the offender
 2. Flex your knees
 3. Strike the offender in the groin
 4. All of the above
- 14-17. Normally, the Master-at-Arms will use how many types of searches?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 14-18. Why should you NEVER stand extremely close to an offender you are searching?
1. The individual might grab your gun
 2. The individual can hear your order better from a distance
 3. The individual's entire body should be within view
 4. You can counterattack better from a distance

- 14-19. When you are escorting an offender down a sidewalk, where should you have the offender walk?
1. Between you and the street
 2. Between you and the buildings
 3. In front of you
 4. In back of you
- 14-20. After handcuffing a suspect, you should check the gap between the handcuff and the suspect's wrist. How much, if any, gap should you have?
1. Approximately 1/8 in.
 2. Enough so the tip of your index finger will slide through
 3. Approximately 1 in.
 4. None
- 14-21. A male Master-at-Arms may search a female suspect's handbag, overcoat, or luggage.
1. True
 2. False
- 14-22. In what year was the Customs Inspection Regulation, DOD 5030.49-R enacted?
1. 1971
 2. 1972
 3. 1973
 4. 1974
- 14-23. What authority within the DOD is assigned as the executive agent for the responsibility of customs inspection readiness?
1. Department of the Army
 2. Department of the Navy
 3. Department of the Coast Guard
 4. Department of the Air Force
- 14-24. Which of the following personnel must be granted a waiver before becoming a military customs inspector (MCI)?
1. GS-5
 2. Officer
 3. E-3
 4. E-4
- 14-25. Which of the following is NOT a task for military customs inspectors?
1. Ensuring that custom violators are reported
 2. Ensuring that all documentation they are responsible for accompanies all shipments
 3. Collecting and accepting any cash or duty payments
 4. Performing inspection as their commanders desire them to
- 14-26. When would crewmembers of a military aircraft departing from overseas and going to the CTUS normally have a baggage inspection?
1. Only in an emergency
 2. Only if there is some suspicion of drugs in their possession
 3. Just prior to takeoff
 4. Just prior to the aircraft entering CTUS
- 14-27. What authority within the DOD is assigned as the executive agent for the responsibility of customs inspection readiness?
1. Department of the Army
 2. Department of the Navy
 3. Department of the Coast Guard
 4. Department of the Air Force
- 14-28. Which of the following personnel must be granted a waiver before becoming a military customs inspector (MCI)?
1. GS-5
 2. Officer
 3. E-3
 4. E-4
- 14-29. Which of the following is NOT a task for military customs inspectors?
1. Ensuring that custom violators are reported
 2. Ensuring that all documentation they are responsible for accompanies all shipments
 3. Collecting and accepting any cash or duty payments
 4. Performing inspection as their commanders desire them to
- 14-30. When would crewmembers of a military aircraft departing from overseas and going to the CTUS normally have a baggage inspection?
1. Only in an emergency
 2. Only if there is some suspicion of drugs in their possession
 3. Just prior to takeoff
 4. Just prior to the aircraft entering CTUS

- 14-28. Prior to the inspection and examination of passengers and crewmembers, what is the first thing a military customs inspector should do?
1. Brief the individuals on their responsibilities
 2. Provide individuals with a custom declaration form
 3. Check individuals' personal property
 4. Tag items that are plant and animal products
- 14-29. What form is used for clarifying explanations of exemptions?
1. DD 1851
 2. DD 1852
 3. DD 1853
 4. DD 1854
- 14-30. Prior to inspection, what kind of remission should be set up for passengers and crewmen who have nonadmissible articles?
1. Have an hour's briefing on the do's and don'ts of contraband
 2. Have an amnesty box readily available
 3. Have them sign an additional form stating that they will never try to transport contraband again
 4. Have them placed in a rehabilitation program, if they are military
- 14-31. As an MCI, in which of the following situations may you conduct a physical examination on civilians prior to departure?
1. There is probable cause
 2. The civilian is accompanying military personnel
 3. The civilian does not object
 4. The individual works directly the government
- 14-32. As an MCI examining a passenger's baggage, you come across some contraband. Which of the following actions should you take?
1. Complete an incident report on the individual and confiscate the contraband
 2. Give the suspect his or her rights
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Call for military enforcement officials
- 14-33. All civilian personnel traveling on DOD aircraft entering CTUS as a returning resident must fill out what customs declaration form?
1. Customs Form 5029
 2. Customs Form 5129
 3. Customs Form 5229
 4. Customs Form 5430
- 14-34. When entering CTUS as a returning resident importing duty-free articles, you cannot exceed the boundaries outlined in what DOD instruction?
1. 1854
 2. 5129
 3. 5030.49-R
 4. 5440.49-R
- 14-35. All articles imported in the CTUS are subject to custom duty unless they have been exempted by-what authority?
1. Chief of transportation
 2. Chief of logistics
 3. Health inspector
 4. Tariff laws
- 14-36. Upon completion of the baggage inspection, what should the MCI do after authenticating the DD Form 1854?
1. Stamp the form and sign it
 2. Return it to the passenger
 3. Hold it until port of entry
 4. Draw a red line across the form

- 14-37. When a restricted article is found that is not declared on DD Form 1854, what action should the MCI take?
1. Reject the individual's baggage
 2. Turn all the individual's baggage over to U.S. Customs service at the point of entry
 3. Confiscate the article
 4. Draw a diagonal red line across the face of the form to call attention to U.S. Customs
- 14-38. Personnel who have completed custom processing are required to go directly to what area?
1. Embarking
 2. Sterile
 3. Departing
 4. Staging
- 14-39. Accompanied baggage in excess of immediate personal needs is normally inspected by an MCI how many days prior to unit departure?
1. 1 to 2
 2. 3 to 4
 3. 5 to 6
 4. 7 to 8
- 14-40. What inspection is normally conducted under technical supervision of U.S. Customs and U.S. Department of Agriculture advisors?
1. Local
 2. U.S. Federal
 3. Preclearance
 4. Predeparture
- 14-41. After completing a thorough inspection on a crate scheduled for CTUS, what MCI (label) DD Form should you immediately affix to the container?
1. 1529
 2. 1253
 3. 1854
 4. 5030
- 14-42. What customs declaration form may be used in an enclosed letter or parcel?
1. PS Form 2976-A
 2. PS Form 2966-A
 3. DD Form 1252
 4. DD Form 1252-1
- 14-43. Military departments that operate ships and aircraft coming from overseas must comply with which of the following instructions?
1. DOD 1854
 2. DOD 5030.49-R
 3. DOD 5129
 4. DOD 5440.49-R
- 14-44. Some ships entering CTUS are exempt from a military customs inspection.
1. True
 2. False
- 14-45. The reason for a customs inspection on board ship prior to its entry into the CTUS from overseas is to preclude the introduction of contraband.
1. True
 2. False
- 14-46. At least how many MCIs are usually maintained onboard a ship?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 14-47. Aboard ship, who provides written certification to clearance officials that a customs inspection has been completed?
1. Military customs inspector
 2. Commanding officer
 3. Operations officer
 4. Executive officer

- 14-48. An aircraft arriving from outside the CTUS with less than 3 hours flight time should notify the U.S. port of entry by radio as soon as possible after takeoff.
1. True
 2. False
- 14-49. Personnel must have been onboard a naval vessel continuously for at least how many days before they are considered to have served on extended duty overseas?
1. 30
 2. 60
 3. 90
 4. 120
- 14-50. What form is used to import authorized privately owned firearms into the United States?
1. DD Form 3299
 2. DD Form 1348-2
 3. ATF Form 6
 4. ATF Form 13
- 14-51. What authority is responsible for the training of MCIs at an overseas command?
1. U.S. Customs
 2. Department of State
 3. The overseas command
 4. Department of Agriculture
- 14-52. Who is the point of contact for the issue and destruction of MCI stamps?
1. Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet
 2. Senior Customs Inspector, Norfolk, VA.
 3. Type commander
 4. Squadron commander
- 14-53. What is/are the CMAA's responsibilities in regard to Shore Patrol and Beach Guard?
1. Training
 2. Briefing
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Selecting personnel for these duties
- 14-54. Which of the following instructions lists other shipboard duties for which the CMAA is responsible?
1. OPNAVINST 5580.1
 2. OPNAVINST 5530.14
 3. OPNAVINST 3120.32
 4. OPNAVINST 3132.20
- 14-55. When should the MA force tour berthing compartments?
1. After taps
 2. After reveille
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. During general quarters
- 14-56. During general visiting, approximately how many visitors should be assigned to each guide?
1. 3 to 5
 2. 6 to 9
 3. 10 to 15
 4. 16 to 20
- 14-57. Who is responsible for the zone inspection procedure?
1. Chief engineer
 2. First lieutenant
 3. Executive officer
 4. Damage control assistant
- 14-58. How long before getting under way should the MA force make an inspection of the ship for stowaways?
1. 20 min
 2. 30 min
 3. 60 min
 4. 90 min

- 14-59. The MA force is responsible for which of the following safety duties?
1. Act as roving inspectors
 2. Assist the safety officer to keep the safety program working
 3. Make internal reports concerning safety violations
 4. All of the above
- 14-60. Civilians are allowed to attend burial at sea services aboard ships, aircraft, and auxiliary craft.
1. True
 2. False
- 14-61. Who directs the pallbearers during the burial at sea service?
1. CO
 2. CMAA
 3. A designated CPO
 4. Command Master Chief
- 14-62. How many flagbearers are used in cases where the remains have been cremated?
1. Six
 2. Two
 3. Eight
 4. Four
- 14-63. When an enlisted person is incapacitated and can no longer care for personal belongings, who must be present during the collection, inventory, and sealing of those belongings?
1. An MA
 2. The division officer
 3. A divisional petty officer
 4. All of the above
- 14-64. Who is responsible for the safekeeping and disposition of an incapacitated enlisted member's personal effects?
1. The division officer
 2. A divisional petty officer
 3. The CMAA
 4. The chaplain
- 14-65. For purposes of inventorying personal belongings, what is the classification of uniform clothing?
1. Class five
 2. Class two
 3. Class three
 4. Class four
- 14-66. Lucky bag items are in what category of personal effects?
1. One
 2. Five
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 14-67. What should be done with objectional material discovered during an inventory of personal effects?
1. Maintained with all other personal effects
 2. Disposed of as directed by the CO
 3. Turned over to the CMAA for safekeeping
 4. Turned over to the division officer
- 14-68. What publication contains detailed information concerning the handling and distribution of personal effects?
1. OPNAVINST 3120.32
 2. NAVSUP Pub 485
 3. OPNAVINST 5530.14
 4. NAVSUP Pub 584

14-69. Who is responsible for establishing an evacuation bill aboard ship?

1. Commanding officer
2. Executive officer
3. Operations officer
4. Supply officer

14-70. What authority is responsible for conducting a census of civilians evacuated from unfriendly shores?

1. Supply officer
2. Executive officer
3. Chief Master-at-Arms
4. Administrative assistant

14-71. What mode of transportation may be used to transport civilians from unfriendly shores or a disaster area to the ship?

1. Small boat
2. Helicopter
3. Fixed wing aircraft
4. All of the above

14-72. What evacuees are given preference when being issued life jackets?

1. Children
2. Women
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Men

14-73. Evacuees should be subsisted on separate messdecks at regular times.

1. True
2. False

14-74. Where should evacuees be assigned during general quarters?

1. On the messdecks
2. In the assigned berthing space
3. At a general quarters station

14-75. Who is responsible for the Prisoner of War bill?

1. Commanding officer
2. Executive officer
3. Administrative assistant
4. Chief Master-at-Arms